

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

Vol. XVI

January, 1923

No. 1



The bark Beaver of Providence, leaving the port of Marseilles, 1842

From a painting in the possession of Miss Harriet C. Edmonds

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HOWARD W. PRESTON, *President* EDWARD K. ALDRICH, Jr., *Treasurer*
GEORGE T. SPICER, *Secretary* HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

The "Mark" Used as Money of Account in Rhode Island.

The two volumes of early Rhode Island Court Records, recently printed by the Rhode Island Historical Society, throw much light upon early colonial life and customs, as well as upon the legal procedure of the time.

In the case of William Almy vs. Richard Morris in 1649, the damages were placed at 100 marks, showing that at that time the mark was used as a money of account in this colony. The mark at this time in England was used similarly, being considered equal to 160 pennies or 13 s. 6 d. Shakespeare uses the mark in this sense. The usual money of account in New England was pounds, shillings and pence, but currency was very scarce, and Indian wampum pegge was often used. The value of wampum fluctuated from time to time and from place to place. In 1655 the Court fixed the rate of exchange as six beads per penny for white wampum and three per penny for "black merchantable." In 1658 the rate was specified as eight per penny, but it had been reduced again to six per penny by 1660. The black pegge was

usually valued at half the value of the white. An account of wampum peage may be found in Roger Williams' "A Key into the Language of America," Chapter XXIV (R. I. H. S. Coll. 1, p. 128), and also in Rider's "Book Notes," v. 29, p. 33.

Ship Building in Colonial Rhode Island.

In May, 1741, John Banister¹ of Newport wrote: "In respect to the building a sloop, theres no place in America where a single Deck vessel is built with that advantage as in this Government. I can have one built for you of any dementions" In another letter he gave the dimensions of one of his vessels as follows: 61 ft. keel, 23½ ft. beam, 11 ft. hold and 4 ft. between decks.

The National Patriotic Society of the Lion.

The National Patriotic Society of the Lion purports to admit to membership the descendants of those who came over in the ship *Lion* in 1630. The printed circular sent out by this Society from its headquarters in California lists the passengers on this voyage of the *Lion*. In this list appear the names of John Sweet, his wife, Mary, and their three children.

There is no documentary and no contemporary evidence that John Sweet and his family came over on the ship *Lion*. The following letter from Mr. H. B. Phillips, Librarian of the National Patriotic Society of the Lion, gives their reason for including the Sweets' names in the list.

"Dear Sir:—

Replying to yours of 20th inst. in re—"LION" matters. I think the committee who made up the printed list of "Lyon" passengers used their judgment as to the preponderance of circumstantial evidence, with a mental reservation that publicity would likely bring out further evidence for or against any name mentioned.

¹Banister's Letter Book, at Newport Historical Society.

In the matter of Mary (widow of John Sweet), the letter of Hue Peter was used (see Mass. Archives, Vol. 240, p. 33).

The inference being that all those mentioned were of the Lion passengers of this trip, as all appeared bound by special ties of familiarity, and all equally entitled to the censure of the Church. This does prove one thing, that the "George Thormorton" was really John Throckmorton.

Only 250 of these circulars have been printed, and we hope that eligible persons will furnish further evidence in order to make corrections, if any, in a further printing.

Very truly yours

Henry B. Phillips"

The letter of Hue (Hugh) Peter referred to above, is dated 1.5.39 (1639). It is printed in Knowles' *Memoir of Roger Williams*, p. 176.

Notes

Mrs. George T. Hart presented the Society with a manuscript genealogy of the Greene family.

A piece of Rhode Island Revolutionary paper money is the gift of Miss Lois Anna Greene.

Mr. Theodore Francis Green has presented a copy of his address, entitled, "A Legal Practitioner's Mental Equipment."

Mr. Eben Putnam has given the Society the results of his extensive researches in regard to the life and activities of Israel Angell, one of Rhode Island's Revolutionary heroes. This data had been mounted in an album, where it is easily available for study.

The flags and records of the First Regiment and First Battery Rhode Island Detached Militia Veteran Association have been placed in our custody permanently, and the same disposition has been voted by the Second Regiment Veteran Association for their records. It is hoped that eventually all of the records of the Civil War organizations will be placed with us, where by being together they will become of greater use for research work.

The banner of Unity Temple of Honor, No. 9, Providence, R. I., has been presented to the Society.

One of the commemorative medals issued by the Redwood Library has been given to the Society by Dr. Roderick Terry of Newport.

Mr. George E. Phillips has presented to the Society the records of the Pioneer Fire Co.

The following persons have been admitted to membership in the Society:

Miss Anna L. Andrews

Mr. H. Nelson Street

In the October number of our "Collections" reference was made to our exhibition of state bank bills. Since then additional bills have been loaned by Miss Annie G. Westcote, Mr. Arthur G. Billings, the High Street Bank, and the Phenix National Bank.

In examining our file of Book Notes, it was found that the issue of January 4, 1913 was missing. A copy of this issue has now been supplied through the generosity of Mr. A. E. Eddy.

We have made a special effort to complete our files of the publications issued by the various towns and cities of Rhode Island and have added over 300 pamphlets of this class to our library. Our sets of tax books of the towns and cities of Rhode Island are complete since 1900 except for the following issues: East Greenwich 1908 and Exeter 1907. It will be seen that we now lack only two of the 850 tax books issued during this period. If anyone can supply us with either of these missing numbers, please notify the librarian. We also lack several of these tax books issued before 1900.

We have received requests for the following issues of our "Collections": Vol. XI, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Vol. XII, Nos. 1 and 3; Vol. XIII, No. 2, and Vol. XIV, Nos. 1 and 2. As our supply of these numbers is now exhausted, we can only fill these requests through the generosity of some of our members.

Lawrence C. Wroth's "A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland" contains a chapter on William Goddard, with considerable biographical material not hitherto in print, in regard to

Goddard. A review of this book appeared in the *Providence Sunday Journal*, September 10, 1922.

"The Pettaquamscutt Region," by M. E. Briggs, Allenton, R. I., August 1, 1922 is an attractive historical and descriptive booklet.

The Bulletin of the Newport Historical Society for October, 1922, contains a paper by Anna Wharton Wood on the Robinson Family and their Correspondence with the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Noailles.

The October number of the N. E. H. & G. *Register* contains an account of the ancestry of Anne Butter, mother of John Coggeshall of Newport.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Rhode Island on August 20, 1922, unveiled a tablet to mark the site of Butts Hill Fort at Portsmouth, R. I.

Rev. George Whitefield's Account of His Visit to Rhode Island in 1740¹.

Newport in Rhode-Island.

Sunday, Sept. 14. Was sick Part of the Passage, but found afterwards the Sea-Air, under God, much improv'd my Health, arrived at Newport in Rhode Island, just after the Beginning of Evening Service; we came purposely thither first with our Sloop: I think it the most pleasant Entrance I ever yet saw, almost all the Morning the Wind was contrary; but I found a very strong Inclination to pray, that we might arrive time enough to be present at publick Worship. Once I called the People, but something prevented their coming, at last finding my Impression increase upon me, I desired their Attendance immediately: They came with a strong Assurance we should be heard. We pray'd the Lord, that he might turn the Wind that we might give him Thanks in the great Congregation, and also that he would send such to us as he would have us to converse with, and who might shew us a Lodging.—Tho' the Wind was

¹ Published in 1741.

a Head, when we begun, yet when we had done praying and came up out of the Cabbin it was quite fair; with a gentle Gale we sailed most pleasantly into the Harbour, got into publick Worship before they had finished the Psalms, and sat as I thought undiscovered.—After Service was over, a Gentleman asked me whither my Name was not Whitefield, I told him yes; he then desired me to go to his House, and he would take Care to provide Lodgings and Necessaries for me, and my Friends. I went, silently admiring God's Goodness in answering my Prayers, so minutely. Several Gentlemen of the Town soon came to pay their Respects to me, among whom, was one Mr. Clap, an aged dissenting Minister, but the most venerable Man I ever saw in my Life, he looked like a good old Puritan, and gave me an Idea of what Stamp those Men were who first settled New-England. His Countenance was very heavenly,—he rejoiced much in 'Spirit at the Sight of me, and prayed most affectionately for a Blessing on my coming to Rhode-Island. In the Evening with him, and some more Friends, I waited on Mr. Honeyman, the Minister of the Church of England, and desired the Use of his Pulpit, at first he seemed a little unwilling, being desirous to know what extraordinary Call I had to preach on Week-Days, which he said was disorderly; I answered, St. Paul exhorted Timothy to be instant in Season, and out of Season; that if the Orders of the Church were rightly complied with, our Ministers should read publick Prayers twice every Day, and then it would not be disorderly, at such Times, to give the People a Sermon: As to an extraordinary Call, I told him I claimed none but that Injunction of the Apostle; As we have Opportunity, let us do Good unto all Men. He still held out, and did not give any positive Answer, but at last, after he had withdrawn, and consulted with the Gentlemen, he said if my preaching would promote the Glory of God, and the good of Souls, I was welcome to his Church as often as I would, during my Stay in Town; we then agreed to make use of it, at Ten in the Morning, and Three in the Afternoon. After this I went and waited on the Governour², who seemed to be a very plain Man, and had

² Richard Ward.

a very plain House, which much pleased me: By Profession, I think he is a seventh Day Baptist; he is a Man of good Report as to his Conduct and dealing with the World. After a short Visit, I returned to take my Leave of Mr. Honeyman, and to fetch my friends who were at his House, waiting for me. We then went to the House of Mr. Bowers, who first spake to me, when coming out of Church; the House was soon filled with Company: I expounded and prayed with them for about an Hour, and then retired to a Lodging, the Lord in his good Providence had provided for me; the blessed Jesus was pleased sweetly to manifest himself to my Soul: A Consideration of his distinguishing repeated Mercies quite melted me down, and I called upon all that was within me to praise his holy Name. O Lord, in the Night Season, let me arise and give Thanks unto thee, and let my Talking be of thy Loving-kindness and tender Mercies all the Day long.

Monday, Sept. 15. Breakfasted this Morning with old Mr. Clap, and was much edified by his Conversation: I could not but think, whilst at his Table, that I was sitting with one of the patriarchs. He is full of Days, a Batchelor, and has been a Minister of a Congregation in Rhode-Island upwards of Forty Years. People of all Denominations I find respect him, he abounds in good Works, gives all away, and is wonderfully tender of little Children, Many of them of different Persuasions come to be instructed by him. Whenever he dies, I am persuaded with good old Simeon, he will be enabled to say, Lord, now lettest thou thy Servant depart in Peace. At ten in the Morning, and three in the Afternoon, according to Appointment, I read Prayers, and preach'd in the Church: Tis very commodious, and I believe will contain 3000 People; it was more then filled in the Afternoon; Persons of all Denominations attended; God assisted me much; I observed Numbers affected, and had great Reason to believe the Word of the Lord had been sharper then a two-edged Sword in some of the Hearers Souls: After Evening-Service, I received the following Letter,

Newport, Rhode-Island, Sept. 15, 1740.

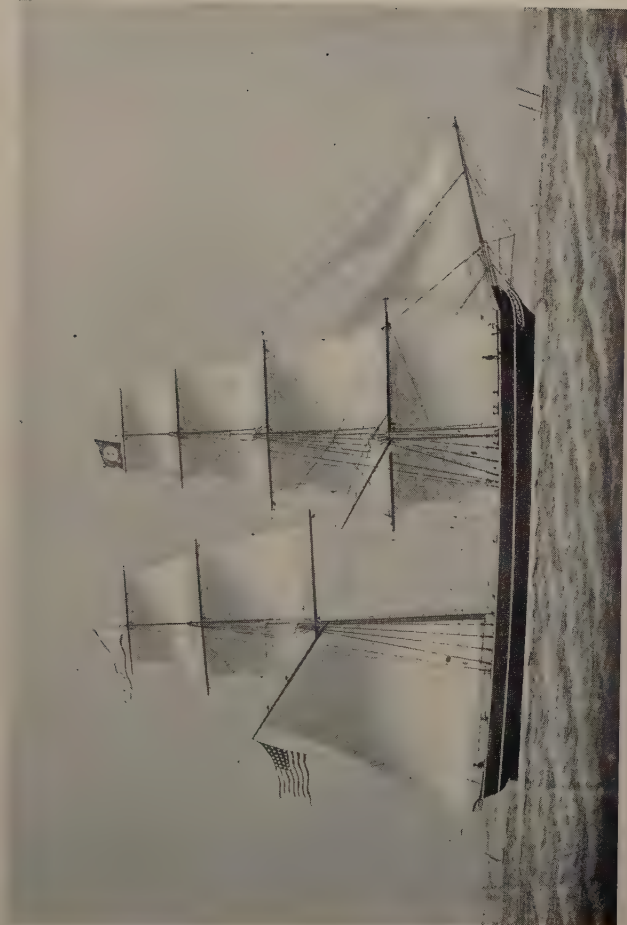
Reverend Sir and beloved Brother,

"Altho' mine Eyes never saw your Face before this Day, yet
"my Heart and Soul have been united to you in Love by the
"Bond of the Spirit. I have longed, and expected to see you for
"many Months past: Blessed be God, mine Eyes have seen the
"joyful Day. I trust thro' Grace, I have some Things to com-
"municate to you, that will make your Heart glad: I shall omit
"writing any thing, and only hereby present my hearty Love,
"and let you know that I am waiting now at the Post of your
"Door for Admission; tho' I am unworthy, my Lord is Worthy,
"in whose Name I trust I come.
"I am your unworthy Brother,

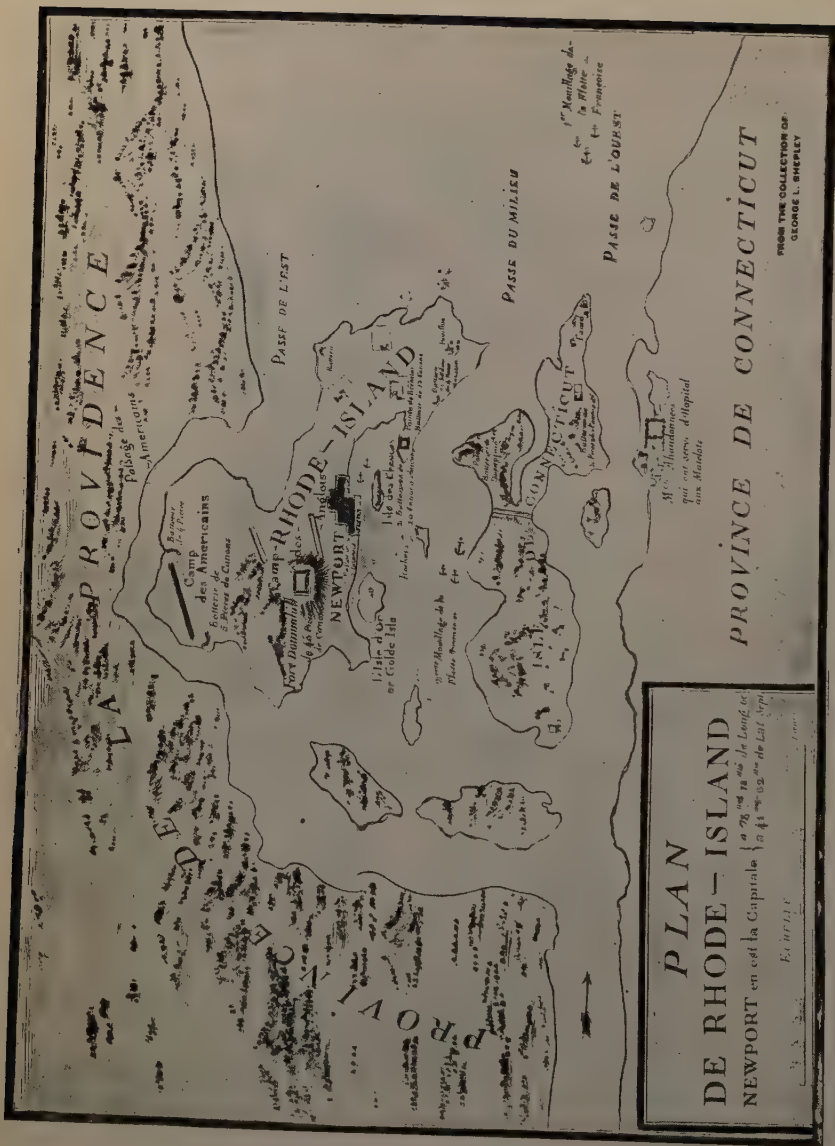
Jonathan Barber.

On Reading it, I could not but think, this was one of those young Ministers whom God had lately made use of in such a remarkable Manner at the East-End of Long-Island. I sent for him, and found he was the Man. My Heart rejoiced. We walked out, and took sweet Counsel together, and amongst other Things, he told me that he came to Rhode-Island under a full Conviction, that he should see me there, and had been waiting for me eight Days; for he said these Words were mightily impressed upon his Heart, Is not Aaron the Levite thy Brother? I know that he can speak well; and also behold he cometh forth to meet thee, and when he seeth thee, he will be glad in his Heart; and I will be with thy Mouth, and with his Mouth, and will teach you what ye shall do." What render'd this more remarkable was, I had no intention of sailing into Rhode-Island 'till about three Days before I left Carolina; and also; I had a great Desire to put in, if I could, at the East-End of Long-Island, to see this very Person, whom the great God now brought unto me. Lord accept our Thanks, sanctify our Meeting, and teach us both what we shall do for thy own Name Sake.

After a long Conference, we took leave of each other for the Present, but agreed that we should now be Companions in Travel, 'till the Lord shou'd make our Way more plain. In the Evening I went to venerable Mr. Clap's and exhorted, and



The brig Arkansas of Providence, commanded by John Edmonds from 1837 to 1838. From a painting in the possession of Miss Harriet C. Edmonds. Capt. John Edmonds was part owner of this vessel, and captain and sole owner of the Beaver, the ship shown on the cover of this number of the Collections



Manuscript map drawn by one of the officers of the French fleet about 1778. From the original in the Shepley Library. There are in the Library of Congress several manuscript maps made by the French during the American Revolution. Photostats of these maps are on file in the Society's Library

prayed with a great Multitude who not only crowded into the House but thronged every Way about it; the dear old Man rejoiced to see those Things which he saw; and after my Exhortation was over, dismissed me with his Blessing. Lord Jesus, do thou say Amen to it, even so Lord Jesus. Amen and Amen.

Tuesday, Sept. 16. Perceived my self a little low in the Morning, but was enabled to read Prayers, and preach with much Flame, Clearness and Power, to still greater Auditories than Yesterday; it being Assembly Time, the Gentlemen adjourned, in order to attend the Service; and several Invitations were given me to come to other adjacent Places. The People were exceedingly attentive, Tears trickled down their Cheeks, and so far prevailed with me by their Importunity, that by the divine Permission, I promised to call on them in my Return from Boston. When I came home to my Lodgings, the Woman of the House saluted me with Blessed art thou of the Lord. I looked round to see the Reason of such a Salutation, and on the Couch there lay a young Woman; after a little Conversation, I found she had had a gracious Discovery of the Lord Jesus made to her Soul when I was speaking these Words, Come see a Man that told me all Things that ever I did. She said, she had often grieved the Spirit of God, but now she believed the Lord was calling her home effectually. The Word, added she, came with such Power, that I was obliged to go out of the Church, otherwise I must have disturbed the Congregation. When I came from Home contrary to my Mother's Inclinations, I insisted I knew not why, on staying at Newport six Weeks, She would have me stay only a Month, but at last consented for me to stay my own Time. To-morrow, says she, is the last Day of the six Weeks, and Oh the Goodness of God in sending you just now, before my Time was out; or Words to that Effect. Afterwards one or two more came under deep Convictions, crying out, in the Bitterness of their Souls, after the Lord Jesus.—I prayed with each of them, and exhorted 'em not to rest till they found rest in Jesus Christ: In the Evening I went, as I thought privately to a Friends House, but the People were so eager after the Word that in a short Time I believe more than 1000 were before the

Door besides those that were within, and filled every Room in the House, I therefore stood upon the Threshold and spoke for near an Hour on these Words, Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after Righteousness for they shall be filled. Blessed be God it was a very solemn Meeting. Being Night, I could not see how the Hearers were affected, but the Lord assisted me in speaking. Glory be to his great Name. Before I retired to Bed, I went, and took my Leave of Mr. Honeyman, & had some close Talk with him about the New-Birth. The Lord give him an experimental Knowledge of it; he was very Civil, and would have had me staid with him longer, but being to go on a Journey, on the Morrow, after we had conversed about half an Hour, I took my Leave. At my Return to my Lodgings, good old Mr. Clap went with me into a Room, and gave me something for my Orphans, and spoke many affectionate Things to me. Altho' very old yet he followed me from one End of the Town to the other, so that People said I had made Mr. Clap young again. Oh what a Crown of Glory is the hoary Head when found in the Way of Righteousness. He was exceeding desirous of my coming to Rhode-Island again, which I promised to do by the divine Permission. For Rhode-Island seems to be a Place where much Good may be done. They are a very plain People for the Generality; tho' I am observed there were some foolish Virgins at Church, covered over with the Pride of Life; I find they are sadly divided amongst themselves, as to outward Things. I think there are no less than four different Congregations of Baptists; two of the Independants, and one of the Quakers Persuasion. Dean Berkly's Name is had in much Respect. Amongst them, the established Church is in good Order as to Externals: But many of the Head Members, I found soon were exceeding great Bigots; they seemed very fearful lest I should preach in Mr. Clap's Meeting-House, and gloried much in my bringing the good old Man to Church: Nor is there less Bigotry, as far as I could find among those of other Communions, all I fear Place the Kingdom of God too much in Meats and Drinks, and have an ill Name abroad for running of Goods. One Day when I said in my Sermon, "What will become of you, who cheat the

King of his Taxes"? The whole Congregation seemed surprized, and look'd on one another as tho' they should say we are guilty. Lord Jesus give them to know thee, and the Power of thy Resurrection, and teach them to render to Caesar the Things that are Caesar's, and to God the Things that are God's.

Newport and Bristol.

Wednesday, Sept. 17. Left Newport in Rhode-Island about 9 in the Morning, and reach'd Bristol, a Town twelve Miles off about Noon; several Friends from Rhode-Island accompanied me, and before we came to the Town, a dissenting Minister, as I found afterwards,—met me, and in the Name of the Court which was then sitting at Bristol, invited me and my Friends to dine with them, and also to give them a Sermon. I complied. The Gentlemen received us with much Civility, and after Dinner, I preached in the Meeting-House to more People, than might be expected on such sudden Notice. My Heart was much shut up in the Exercise; I felt and saw but little Power, however the Gentlemen seem'd very thankful. I took my Leave about 4 in the Afternoon, and lay at an Inn about ten Miles farther on the Road. Here the Lord gave me a Spirit of Prayer, I wrestled with God in Behalf of my Self and Friends, supp'd comfortably, sung a Hymn and went to Rest.—Thanks be to God for his unspeakable Mercies.

Thursday, Sept. 18. Rose a great while before Day, and set out as soon as it was Light, breakfasted at a Minister's House on the Road, found the People were apprised of my coming, and were solicitous for my Preaching. But being resolved under God if possible to reach Boston that Night, we travel'd on for near fifty Miles, and came to Boston about 8 in the Evening.

*

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The following item in regard to Whitefield's visit appeared in the *Boston News-Letter* for September 4-11, 1740: "We hear that the Revd Mr Whitefield arrived at Rhode Island on Monday last, and that he intended to set out for this Place on Wednesday Morning, so that he may be expected in Town this Evening, or to-morrow."

The Rev. Mr. Whitefield returned to Rhode Island in 1745. In the *Boston Gazette* for May 14, 1745, we find the following item:

"We hear the Rev. Mr. Whitefield is got to Rhode-Island, and had began to preach there, having been at Providence and other Places; but we have not yet been able to come at Particulars, we must refer to our next." On the 21st a longer item appeared, as follows: "Yesterday was Fortnight the Rev. Mr. Whitefield left Providence after having preached three Times on the Lord's-Day to large Congregations & four Times before; on Monday afternoon he preached twice at the Gore, on Tuesday once at Attleborough; on Wednesday he reached Rh. Island, where he was receiv'd most cordially by the Rev. Mr. Clap and the Rev. Mr. Hillier, and preach'd four Times on the Week Days, and thrice on Lord's-Day to large Auditories; on Monday he preach'd twice for the Rev. Mr. Billings of Little Compton, and on Tuesday twice at the New Meeting House at Tiverton; on Wednesday he preach'd again at Little Compton, & on Thursday after having preach'd at a Farmer's House in the Way, he came to Newport on Rh. Island, and preach'd in the Evening to a large Auditory, and intended to continue there till after Lord's Day and then return by Way of Freetown this week towards Boston."

Variations in Samuel Gorton's "Simplicities Defence."

Samuel Gorton's "Simplicities Defence against Seven Headed Policy, or Innocency Vindicated. . .," was printed in London in 1646 by John Macock, "to be sold by Luke Fawne, at his shop in Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the Parrot."

A study of bibliographic minutiae has brought to light the fact that there are at least four variants of the first (1646) edition of this book, in addition to the second edition of 1647. These four variants can easily be identified by the spelling of the words "discourage" and "satisfaction", on the first line of page 90 and the last line of page 42, respectively.

The spellings *di* and *ction* appear in copies in the Rhode Island Historical Society and Boston Public Library (Prince copy).

The spellings *dsi* and *ctioin* appear in copies in the John Carter Brown Library and the Harvard College Library.

The spellings *dis* and *ctioin* appear in copies in the British Museum, New York Public Library, Brown University Library (Brinley copy), Harvard College Library, and Newberry Library (Lefferts-Ayer copy).

The spellings *dis* and *ction* appear in copies in the John Carter Brown Library, Boston Public Library (Barlow copy), and Henry E. Huntington Library (Church copy).

In the edition of 1647 the correct spellings, *dis* and *ction* occur, and the title is changed to "Simplicities Defence against Seven Headed Policy, or a True Complaint of a Peaceable People," This edition was printed from the same type by Macock "to be sold by George Whittington, at the Blue Anchor near the Royal Exchange in Cornhill." There is a copy of this edition in the Library of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

The Earliest Plat of Block Island.

The original manuscript plat¹ of the early divisions of New Shoreham is now preserved in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library. The accompanying plat is a reproduction of the original, except for the key letters, which are too small to appear distinctly on a reproduction of this size. These key letters have been replaced by numbers, which appear in the first column of the following list. The key letters and names on the original plat appear in the second column, and in the third column the names and lot numbers that are given in an ancient explanatory list of land divisions contributed by George Andrews Moriarty, Jr. The items in brackets are supplied by the editor.

¹Rhode Island Historical Society *Collections* XIV, 97.

1	E no 5	[Eells]
2	G no 5	[Glover]
3	V no 5	[Vose]
4	W no 5	[Note 2]
5	W no 5	[Note 2]
6	A no 5	[Note 3]
7	R no 5	[Ray]
8	Thomas faxon	
9	mr allcoke his first	
10	mr bellingham	
11	the minestors	
12	goodman vors	
13	Simon ray	
14	Simon ray	
15	mr allcoke his second	
16	Thomas faxon	
17	Thomas Terry	
18	Thomas Tery	
19	mr allcock his third hous lot	
20	william allis	
21	mr whorten	
22	samuell dering	
23	mr glover	
24	F n 5	Faxon Meadow lots on Corn-neck.
25	G n 4	11 J. Glover ²
26	A no 4	13 J. Alcock ³
27	M no 4	14 ministers ⁴
28	A no 4	15 Winslow and Rose ⁴
29	A no 4	16 James Sands ⁴
30	E no 4	12 R. Eells ⁴
31	F no 4	9 & 10 T. Faxon
32	T no 4	7 & 8 T. Terry

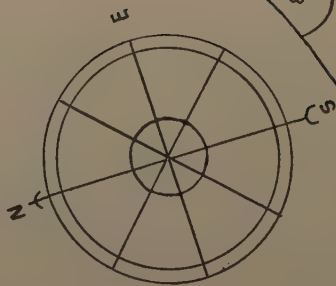
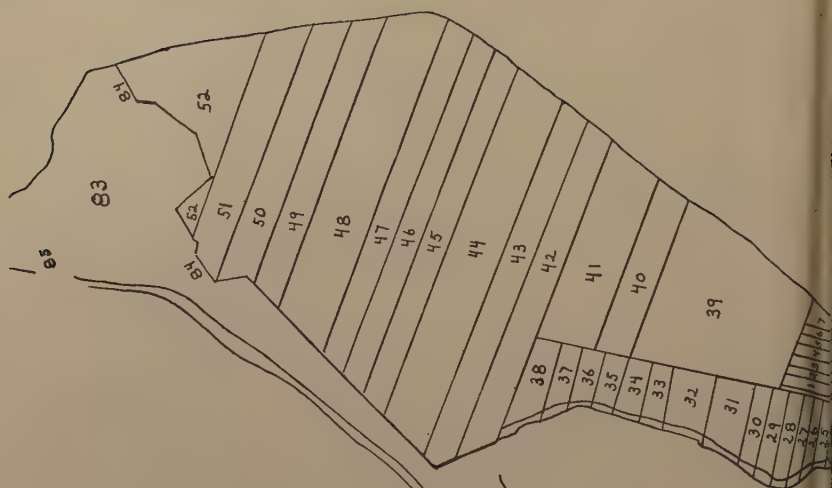
²W stands both for Wharton and for Williams.

³A stands for Alcock, for Winslow and Rose, and for Sands.

⁴The lot numbers on the map differ from the lot numbers given in the list. The letters on the map have been followed.

33	B no 4	6 R. Bilingam
34	d no 4	5 S. Deering
35	w no 4	4 H. Williams
36	V no 4	3 Ed. Vorse
37	W no 4	2 Phillip Warton
38	R no 4	1 Simon Ray
		On the 'North-east side beginning from "Cow Cove"
39	no 2	{ 17 Simon Ray
		{ 16 Peter George
40	M no 2	15 Minister's lot
41	A no 2	14 John Alcock
42	W no 2	13 Hugh Williams
43	A no 2	12 James Sands
44	T no 2	10 & 11 Thomas Terry
45	W no 2	8 Phillip Warton ⁴
46	G no 2	9 John Glover ⁴
47	E no 2	7 Richard Eells
48	F no 2	5 & 6 Thomas Faxon
49	V no 2	4 Edward Vorse and John Rathbun
50	A no 2	3 Nath. Winslow and Tormut Rose
51	d no 2	2 Samuel Deering
52	B no 2	1 Richard Bilingam
		The small lots on the bay ⁵
		The West division beginning at Charleston and comprehending the West and South part of the Island
53	F no 3	1 & 2 Thomas Faxon
54	A no 3	3 Nath. Winslow and Tort. Rose
55	T no 3	4 & 5 Thomas Terry
56	W no 3	6 Phillip Warton
57	A no 3	7 John Alcock
58	R no 3	8 & 9 Peter George and Sim Ray
59	comonland	17 common
60	d no 3	16 Samuel Deering

⁵These are perhaps the lots numbered 8 to 23 in the first column.



82

81



Earliest plat of Block Island.

From original manuscript in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library

61	A no 3	15 James Sands
62	G no 3	14 John Glover
63	W no 3	13 Hugh Williams
64	E no 3	12 Richard Eells
65	B no 3	11 Richard Bilingam
66	V no 3	10 John Rathbun and Ed. Vorse
67	B no 5	[Bilingam]
68	A no 5	[Note 3]
69	A no 5	[Note 3]
70	E no 5	[Eells]
71	D no 5	[Deering]
72	T no 5	[Terry]
73	fort	
74	pastur necke	
75	meetinge hous	
76	comon land	
77	doges hous	[Dodge's house]
78	T no 5	[Terry]
79	T no 5	[Terry]
80	salt pond	
81	comon land	
82	The great Salt pond	
83	salt pond	
84	medow	
85	beach	
86	mr williams	

Rhode Island in 1784

(Contributed by Paul C. Nicholson.)

Of the Colony of Rhode Island; its Situation, Soil, Produce, Government, and Trade.

This colony contains only Rhode Island and Providence, which were united by charter about the same time as the colony of Connecticut, and like that the inhabitants retain the rights and privileges at first granted them in their separate state, having also two seats of government, at Newport and Providence, where their general court is alternately held. This colony has

but a small territory, it lying somewhat in the form of a heart, and is bounded on the north and east by Massachuset's Bay, to the southward by the ocean, and to the westward by Connecticut.

The climate of Rhode Island is much more favourable than that of Boston, though it only lies about sixty-five miles to the south of that city: it being much warmer in the winter, and being surrounded by the sea, is less affected in the summer with hot land breezes, than the places on the adjoining continent.

The soil is generally low, rocky, and stony; yet, when properly improved, produces Indian corn, rye, oats, peas, hemp, flax, and some wheat; with most kinds of fruit, common to the climate, in great perfection, especially on Rhode Island, which for its beauty and fertility is much admired, it being exceeded perhaps by no spot in New England. They raise cattle, sheep, and horses in abundance, and the latter are esteemed the best on the continent. They likewise make considerable quantities of butter and cheese.

The form of government is in every respect the same as in the colony of Connecticut, and the number of the inhabitants are computed to amount to seventy thousand.

Liberty of conscience is here granted in the fullest extent, but the greatest number of people here are Quakers. Here is so little bigotry, that every man is left to think and act for himself; and, while he observes a good moral conduct, nobody gives himself any trouble about his religious principles, for which he is only accountable to God. There are here also a pretty many Jews. The education of children is, however, said to be not much attended to, there being not one free-school in the whole colony.

The principal towns are Newport, which is pleasantly seated on Rhode Island, and has a safe and good harbour for ships of a moderate burthen, with its entrance defended by a fort, on which are planted three hundred guns; and Providence, which is also delightfully seated on a river of the same name, and is a thriving town, with a considerable trade.

The chief commodities exported from hence are horses, sheep, cheese, and the produce they procure from the neighbouring

provinces, as lumber and fish from the Massachuset's and New Hampshire; beef, pork, and flour from Connecticut, New York, and Philadelphia, which they commonly pay for in rum, sugar, and molasses imported from the West Indies.

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This colony hath suffered greatly in the present contest with Great Britain; it was early subdued by a detachment from general Howe's army, whilst the American forces have made frequent descents. In 1778, the count d' Estaing attacked the island by sea, whilst an army, commanded by general Sullivan, made an assault by land; but both these assailants were obliged to desist. Towards the close of the year 1779, it was found necessary for the king's troops to evacuate it. (From Fenning and Collyer's "A New System of Geography; London, 1784.)

Capt. John Edmonds.

Capt. John Edmonds, son of Daniel Edmonds, was born in Edgecomb, Maine, in 1807. He went to sea at an early age, and later served as Captain of vessels in the West Indian and trans-Atlantic trade. His home was on Beacon Avenue in Providence. He was Captain and part owner of several vessels sailing from Providence. Pictures of four of these vessels are extant; those of the *Beaver* and the *Arkansas* are reproduced in this issue of the *Collections*, and those of the *Narragansett* and the *Orphan* will appear in subsequent issues. Capt. Edmonds died in Providence on March 31, 1890.

The Wallum Pond Estates.

BY HARRY LEE BARNES.

(Concluded from October number.)

The Mason, Buxton and Starr Farms.

Mason¹ also bought of Sweetland Taft a share in the lower saw-mill on Rocky Brook, probably to get out lumber for his buildings. The southern part of his farm next to the Rhode Island line, comprising 100 acres with a dwelling, was sold to his son, Levi Mason, November 18, 1811, and the latter sold to Daniel Barrett in 1818. Barrett's son, Daniel Barrett, Jr., bought it in 1833 and, in 1837, sold to Ebenezer Starr (1817-1874). Besides other stock, Starr kept a large drove of pigs which were allowed free range in the woods during the day and were called in at night. Brown Angell, who lived over a mile away across the pond on the present Singleton farm, used to tell of hearing Mr. Starr calling in his drove of pigs². This farm was later operated for a time by Lemuel Starr, a clock repairer and son of Ebenezer, but was finally abandoned, and the house rotted down about 20 years ago. To the westward of the Starr place, in a log house, there dwelt sometimes an itinerant preacher named Wyman Isaiah Gideon Thayer³. Following the road to the northward, the next farm is one which Mason sold with the dwelling house to John Martin in 1820. Otis Buxton bought it of Martin in 1835. Buxton's sons-in-law, Thomas Howland and Wellington Daw, and Otis's son, Allen Buxton, occupied the place for some years until the house burned down. Mason sold meats, groceries and supplies to the neighborhood. He operated a blacksmith shop which was located on the north side of the road at the turn just west of his house. He sold the remainder of his farm to his son-in-law, Daniel Wakefield (1805-1885) in 1832, but continued to live there until his death. Richard Rawson afterward owned the place, the house burning down during his ownership. From the Mason place, a road formerly swung to the right, passed the north end of the pond

¹ For extracts from Mason's Journal see Appendix, p. 7.

² Sylvester Angell to writer.

³ Barton Jacobs to writer.

and came out on Wallum Pond Hill at the Vickers place. Over this road, the school children from the west side of the Pond came to the Douglas school on Wallum Pond Hill. Mrs. Ira Wakefield, a daughter of Daniel Wakefield, remembers when this road was so icy that she had to creep on her hands and knees up the hill to school.

About half a mile northwesterly of the northern end of Wallum Pond, the railroad passes through a small pond on Rocky Brook and by the ruins of a sawmill operated by Asahel Aldrich about 1860.

The Coffee House.

At the Mason place, the road bears to the left down the hill, crosses the railroad track, Rocky Brook, and the Douglas-East Thompson highway, which are all near together about one and one-quarter miles west of the north end of the pond, and continues in a northwesterly direction to "The Gore." On the northwest bank of the brook by this highway, there stood, in the old days, a tavern called the Coffee House. The Douglas-East Thompson highway was a stage road between Boston and Hartford, and the Coffee House accommodated travelers over this route.

The lot of land on which the Coffee House stood was sold by Abijah Estes, an extensive land owner northwest of the pond, to James Bott, a saddler of Salem, Mass., April 29, 1778. The following November, Bott sold to Abraham Guild, and 18 days later Guild sold to four Providence merchants, Joseph Olney, William Wall, Samuel Dunn, Jr., and Joseph Cooke. While the deeds are silent as to buildings, it seems likely that the Coffee House was operated under their ownership. Sweetland Taft owned an interest in this tavern from 1797 to 1814, when he sold to John Tilley, originally a sea-faring man from Boston, who was probably the last proprietor. Although still standing in 1819, when Tilley mortgaged it to Calvin Sanger, it is unlikely that it was operated as a tavern after 1823, when the property was bought for a wood lot from Tilley's widow by Samuel Slater (1768-1835), the Pawtucket and Webster mill owner

who first introduced cotton manufacturing into America. The Coffee House probably rotted down¹ and disappeared before 1835², although the line of sheds where the stage horses were stabled were standing as late as 1848³.

There is a tradition that a man was once murdered in the old Coffee House⁴ ⁵. The story of an attempted murder which the author has been unable to verify is here related as given to Monroe Ide by the grandson of the intended victim. His grandfather, Vinton, a cattle drover of prosperous appearance whose business had called him to that vicinity, stopped for the night at the Coffee House. The landlord engaged Vinton in conversation and said that if he would wait until the other guests had retired he would show him his wine cellar. After the other guests had gone to bed, he took Vinton to the back of the house, opened a door and said "there is my wine cellar." Before reaching this door, they passed an apparently demented old lady who mumbled "two went out and one came back" and aroused Vinton's suspicions, and, as this door opened, he glanced sideways and saw his host raising an axe to strike him. Being an unusually powerful man, he disarmed his assailant and had him arrested. The investigation which followed resulted in the conviction and hanging of this man for a murder previously committed.

Land easterly of the Coffee House lot and between it and the northern end of Wallum Pond was the southern part of a tract laid out to Simon Chamberlain pursuant to an order of the General Court⁶ of June 27, 1743. Chamberlain, whose name clings to a pond of about four acres at the northern source of Rocky Brook, about two and one-quarter miles northwesterly of Wallum Pond, was settled on his land when he received his deed. Descendants⁷ of Simon Chamberlain by an Indian woman are still living in Webster.

¹ Statement to the writer by Nina Starr, who was so informed by several old people in this vicinity.

² Statement to the writer by Susan Angell (1827-).

³ Statement to the writer by Monroe Ide, who remembers them.

⁴ Statement to the writer by Nina Starr, received from her father, Lemuel Starr.

⁵ Statement to the writer by Monroe Ide, received from his grandmother, Salome Buxton.

⁶ Chapter 134.

⁷ Personal communication from Ruth Slater.

The Brass Ball.

About three-quarters of a mile southwest of the Coffee House, in Connecticut and close to the State line, was an old tavern, The Brass Ball, so called from a bronzed wooden ball, about the size of a bushel basket, which was used as a sign. As the traveler crossed the State line, he passed through the Toll Gate, near a large rock, still seen by the road side, where he was required to pay the following rates:

Rate of Toll¹.

	Cents
Every travelling 4-wheeled pleasure carriage and horses..	25
Chaise, chair or sulky.....	12½
Loaded wagon or cart drawn by four beasts.....	12½
Each additional beast.....	3
Loaded wagon drawn by 2 beasts.....	12½
Each additional beast.....	3
Empty wagon or cart.....	6¼
Four-wheeled pleasure carriage drawn by one horse.....	8
Single horse cart loaded.....	6¼
Single horse cart empty.....	4
Pleasure sleigh.....	6¼
Loaded sleigh or sled.....	5
Empty sleigh or sled.....	4
Man and horse.....	4
Horses, cattle and mules, each.....	2
Sheep and swine, each.....	1

The Toll Gate was still in use in the early forties but was disused after 1853². Daniel Barrett bought the Brass Ball of the Sprague heirs and operated it as a hotel until about 1849, when he leased the property to Jason Young for hotel purposes. Barrett returned to the Brass Ball in 1853 and died in 1866, when the land was bought for the lumber on it by the Stockwell brothers. About 1857, William Church, intoxicated by liquor

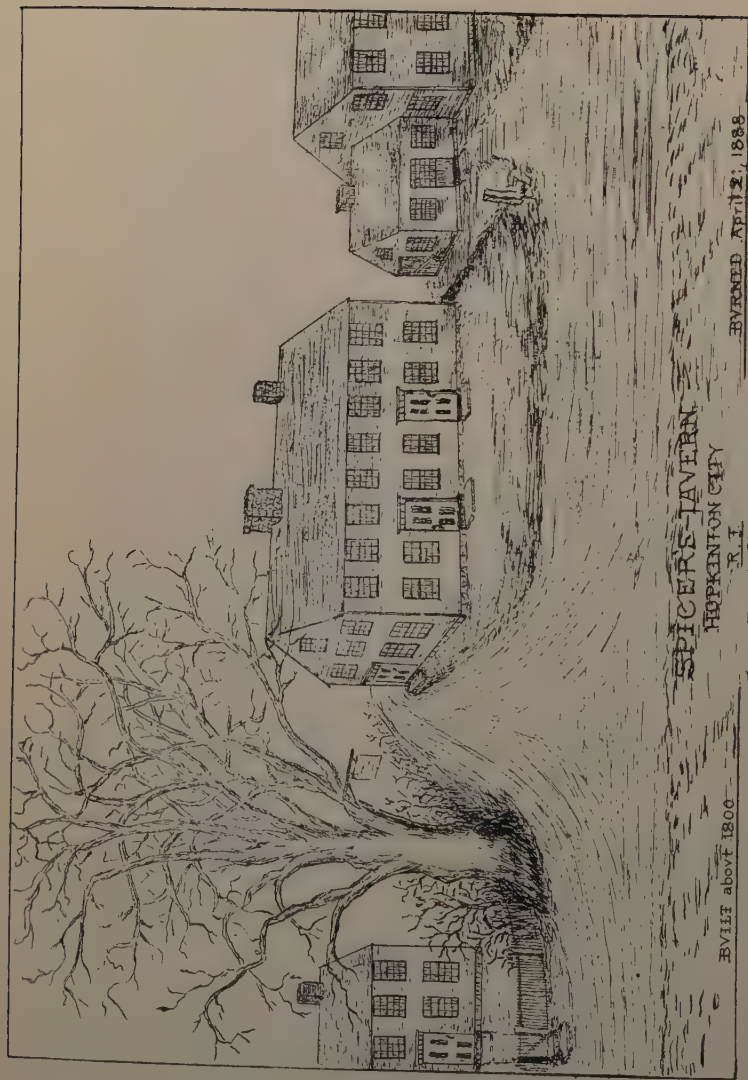
¹ The above rates were copied from the original board sign, now in possession of Anna Hoyle.

² Toll was sometimes collected not at the Brass Ball but farther westward in East Thompson village.



Sign that formerly hung on the sycamore tree in front of the Spicer Tavern, Hopkinton City, R. I.

Now in the possession of Dr. George T. Spicer and exhibited at the Society's recent exhibition of signboards.



Capt. Joseph Spicer, Proprietor.

From a drawing by Mrs. Edwin R. Allen of Hopkinton
Now in the possession of Dr. George T. Spicer

obtained at the Brass Ball, wandered from the highway at night into the Douglass Woods and was frozen to death. The Brass Ball received much of the business formerly given the Coffee House, but, with the coming of the railroad and the passing of the stage coach, it was used less as a tavern and more as a saloon until operation as a public house ceased, not far from 1860. After being vacant for a time, it was used by Italian railroad laborers and shortly afterward it burned down, about 1884.

Washington Passes Through Douglas Woods.

The following extract from the diary of George Washington pictures this part of the country as it appeared to him when he passed through in November, 1789:

"Saturday, 7th.

"Left Taft's¹ before sunrise, and passing through Douglas Wood, breakfasted at one Jacob's in Thompson, 12 miles distant; not a good house. Bated the horses in Pomfret, at Col. Grosvenor's, distant 11 miles from Jacobs; and lodged at Squire Perkins' in Ashford (called 10 miles but must be 12). The first stage, with a small exception, is intolerable bad road and a poor uncultivated country, covered chiefly with woods—the largest of which is called Douglas, at the foot of which on the east side, is a large pond². Jacob's is in the state of Connecticut, and here the lands are better, and more highly improved."

The Abandoned Farms, 1850-1900.

One by one, the buildings of this neighborhood decayed or were burned and the farms grew up to brush and were abandoned until now the cultivated farms are but three where there were formerly thirty.

One cannot withhold admiration from the settlers of these parts, who, undaunted by some of the roughest land which even New England can furnish, cut and burned the forests of oak and chestnut, cleared the land of innumerable stones, built the stonewalls, in themselves a Herculean labor, and, working

¹ In Uxbridge.

² Badluck Pond.

from starlight to starlight, made homes comfortable for that day. Such toils and sacrifices can be expected only from those who feel the responsibility of ownership and the certainty of reward for their toil. The children reared on these farms, the Howlands, Stones, Aldrichs, Kings, Buxtons, Angells, Greens and Eddys, were needed to develop the country and to lead the foreign born.

With the hardest task accomplished, that their descendants should have abandoned these farms seems unfortunate from the standpoint of agriculture. But that they should take up the fertile, stoneless lands of the West, or accept the Eastern town life, made easier by machinery and factory organization, does credit to their intelligence. If, at some future period, the food scarcity forces agriculture back to these lands, the stone clearing of the old pioneers will not have been in vain, and, in any event, their willingness to rear race-preserving families and to work till the work was done and be satisfied should be an inspiration to ease-loving successors.

Appendix

Wallum Pond on the Maps.

The early mapmakers of northeastern America, with but little knowledge of the country, could hardly be expected to show this inland pond. Some of the Belgian or Dutch mapmakers wrote *Novi Belgi* or *Nieum Nederland* across this part of the map or located the Pequot Indians to the southwest or the Nipmucks hereabouts, but on most of their maps, this part of the country was left blank. Wallum Pond is not shown on the maps by Sauens, 1616; Jacobz, 1621; Le Laet, 1630; Woods, 1634; Winthrop, 1634; Blaen, 1635; no name, 1634; Woodward & Saffery, 1642; Dudley, 1646; Colom, 1648; Vischer, 1656; D'Abbeville, 1656; Arnold Colom, 1658; Visschero, 1659; Joilet, 1673; Randin, 1672-1682; Seller, 1675; Dankers, date unknown; Hubbard, 1677; White Hall's Mag., 1677; Stoughton & Buckley, 1678; Morden, 1690; Thornton, 1695; *Magnalia Americana*, 1697; Hennepin, 1698; Mather, 1702; and a Boundary Map of Connecticut and Rhode Island, 1703. The boundary map of

Rhode Island prepared by Mumford in 1720, by order of the Rhode Island General Assembly, does not show the pond, although it must have been known to Mumford, who was one of the surveyors. Wallum Pond is not shown on the maps by J. Harris, 1719; Neal, 1720; an English Pilot, 1731; Popple, 1733; by an unknown author, 1741; Sothock, 1746; or by the Boundary Commissions, 1750. The earliest map, to the writer's knowledge, which shows Wallum Pond, is that of Dr. William Douglas, published about 1753, in which the name is given as Walamp Pond. Thomas Jeffreys' map, 1755, showed the Pond, copying several names of this vicinity from the Douglas map. John Mitchell's map in 1755, Thos. Kitchin's, 1758, and that of an English Pilot, 1758, failed to show it. Carrington Bowles, in 1771, showed the pond without name. Jeffreys' map in 1774, Sayer & Bennett's map in 1775, Lottner's in 1776, Le Rouge's, 1777, Kitchin's, 1778, showed the pond as Walamp, evidently derived from Dr. Douglas' map, as several of his mistakes were copied. J. Almon, 1777, failed to show it. Maps published by Political Magazine, 1780, Universal Magazine, 1780, "A map of R. I. and Conn. by the best authorities, 1780," a map by Covens and Mortier, Amsterdam, a map by Brion De La Tours, 1782, fail to show the pond. Admiral Ternay, 1780, showed the pond without name. Norman, 1785, showed the pond as Walamp, the pond draining northward through Douglas. Osgood Carleton's map in 1793 showed the pond but gave no name. Fadden, 1793, failed to show it. Morse, 1794, showed the pond all in Douglas without name. Samuel Lewis, 1794, showed the pond running lengthwise, east and west, and draining northward through Douglas. In 1795 Caleb Harris showed the pond all in Rhode Island as Allum Pond, probably the first one to show it from independent information since Dr. Douglas's map of 1753. Maps by Scott, 1795; Faden, 1796; Tanner, 1796; Morse, "For a Geography," 1796; Reid, 1796; H. Harris, 1796; Sotzman of Hamburg, 1796; for Payne's Geography, 1798; and an unknown map, of 1800, showed the pond as Allum Pond, much the same as Harris. Osgood Carleton, 1801 and 1802, showed the pond without name. Carey, date unknown, shows Allum Pond all in

Rhode Island, and Lewis, 1804, shows it almost touching the Connecticut line. A map in 1806, author unknown, shows it about half in Rhode Island and half in Massachusetts. Lucas, 1816; Benoni Lockwood, 1819; Ruggles, 1819; Lucas, 1822; A. Finley, 1824 and 1825; Buchon, 1825; Weiland, 1826; Hale, 1826; Goodrich, 1831; and Stevens, 1831; showed it as Allum Pond. Carter, 1825; Huntington, 1830; Finley, 1830; and Pierce, 1831, failed to show it. Carter, 1830, showed the pond without name. Hitchcock, 1832, failed to show it. Boynton, 1835, showed it as Wallum Pond. Wells, 1836, showed the pond without name. Bradford, 1838, showed it as Allum Pond. Mitchell's Geography, 1839, failed to show it, as did Burr in the same year. Dearborn, 1840, showed it as Wallam Pond. Jackson, 1840; Morse, 1842, and Borden, 1844, showed it as Wallam. Stevens, 1846, adhered to Allum Pond. Ensign and Thayer, 1847; Goldthwait, 1849, and again in 1850, showed nothing. Howland, in 1851 (?), showed the pond but no name. Walker, 1852, showed it as Alum Pond. Cowperthwait, in 1853, and Colton, in 1855, showed the pond without name. Walling, for the first time to the writer's knowledge, showed it as Wallum in 1855, and only since 1860 have the mapmakers settled on Wallum.

The Indian Sachem Allumps.

Mr. William B. Cabot, who has made a study of the Algonquin language, through association with the Indians of Labrador, writes me that "Hyems appears like another form, perhaps dialectic of Allums. The Nipmucks used 'L' mostly where the Narragansetts and some others used 'Y.' As h—aspirate goes in Algonki, generally, I should take it here as an intensive, conveying that Hyemps was superlative in some way." As Allumps was a renegade Narragansett who lived among Nipmucks, Quinebaugs, Narragansetts and Shetuckets, Mr. Cabot's explanation of the different pronunciations of his name is supported by facts in Allumps' personal history.

Trumbull tells us that the Quinebaug Indians¹ under Allumps and Aguntus, were 400 or 500 in number, always peacefully

¹ Trumbull, History of Connecticut, p. 337.

disposed toward the whites, but that when an Englishman attempted to settle in Quinebaug, about 1650, he was driven out by Hyems's (Allumps) threat to "bury him alive." Allumps' first act of importance to the colony was his sale, together with his brother, Ma-Shan-Shawitt, and the Sagamore Aguntus, of their lands in the Quinebaug country (now Plainfield and Canterbury, Conn.) on April 28, 1659. In his deed of sale, Allumps reserved forever for his people the privilege of "hunting, fishing, and convenient planting" and during their lifetimes, as in former times, the tribute or acknowledgment of sachems in two particulars, "The skin of every black wolfe and the skin of every deere killed in the river."

On May 12, 1659,¹ Allumps gave possession of the Quinebaug country to Joshua Huse and Amos Richardson and marked some of the bounds for them. When they came to the brook Waynemasis, which they claimed was the east bound of their country separating Quinebaug from Narragansett, they asked Allumps how far it reached toward the northeast and Allumps answered "It was a day and a half (journey), which we judged might be about some forty or fifty myles." Had Allumps made a more modest claim to territory and the white men considerably reduced their estimate of a day's journey, Allum Pond would still have easily been within this absurd claim.

John Quitamoz² told the legislative committee that he was present and saw divers goods given to Aguntus and Hyems by Gov. Winthrop while Hyems was discoursing about the sale of Quinebaug. Miss Larned states that "Aguntus at first blamed Hyems for selling land that was not his, and made him, in the presence of Winthrop, pull off a coat he had received in payment. A roll of tucking cloth, two rolls of red cotton, wampum, stockings, tobacco pipes, and tobacco secured his (Aguntus') consent." Uncus, the Mohegan chief, whose dwelling place was near New London and to whom Allumps owed allegiance, afterward sold these same lands to Major Fitch, and there was a controversy among the rival claimants which led to fighting. The

¹ Winthrop Papers, Document 110, State House, Hartford, Conn.

² Town and Lands, Vol. 2, Document 186.

settlement of the claims of Winthrop and Fitch in favor of the latter, with reservations for the former, necessitated an investigation which throws much light on Allumps.

The life of Allumps, according to his Indian biographers, Tuckcheon and Passagcogon, testifying before the legislative committee in 1704, is here given verbatim.

Examination of Indians.

"Q What is your name¹. A tuckcheon Q What age are you A a little more than 80 years old Q What Country A Mohegin Q did you know Hyems A yes Q what Countryman was Hyems A his mother was a Coesit² Squaw his father of Narraganset Q what occasion brought Hyems into these parts A he killed (blotted) and that was the Reason of it. Q whas Hyems a Sachem In the Narraganset A a Gentleman he was. Q Whither did he come when he came from the Narraganset A Pawtuck-quachooqe Q how many men did Hyems bring into the Country A about 40 men Q whither Massanshawet and aguntus came with Hyems A they came all together Q who was the chief Sachem A aguntus Q who gave Hyems and Aguntus Leave to dwell at Egunk A they were Cozens to Uncas and he gave them Leave Q whither Ever the Narragansets Laid any Claims to the Quinebaug Land A no Q whither you Remember when Hyems Came A no Q was there many Indians belonging to Quinebaug when Hyems came A a great many three sorts of people the Quinebaugs the Shatuckets and the Nipmucks Q had these Indians any Sachem of their own A they had none but went were they pleased Q did the Quinebaug Indians Ever own Uncas as a Sachem A that they paid him Royalties Q where did Hyem use to live A lately at Egunk Q do you know the great falls what the name of them A Powtuck and a Hill near the falls called Equiunck Q do you know who built the fort near the falls A assogut & nemo Q what Indians were these whither Uncas or Hyems A he does not know Certainly but they Carryed Sometimes to Uncas sometimes to the Narragansets presents

¹ State Library, Hartford, Conn. Town and Lands, Vol. 2, Document 187.

² Coesit was in Warwick, R. I.

Q whither Ever Hyems Lived at this fort A no Q whither you know Hyems bounds A no Q seeing uncas Settled Hyems In this Country whither he Counted it Uncas his Land A that it was the Quinebaughs and that they desired uncas that he would Let them have Hyems for their Sachem.

Passagcogon¹ a Quinebaug Indian being Examined and asked where the great falls were Answered up to the Northward. Q. what they were Called In Indian Answ^r Powtuck-week. That there is a Pond beyond it Called Masshapaug. That a Little River comes into it on the Eastward Side. That formerly there was a Fort a small one there in which only four families had Wigwams the principal Called Wan-nun-Chaumoooh. Q what the Little falls were Called he answered Powtuxset and that they were to the Southward; Q where Hyams his fort was in former Time Answ^r at Egunk when he said Passacogon was a young man before the war on the Southward of Greenwich path and that he had another in the Narraganset War by the side of the path Q Whither ever Hyams had a fort and Lived at the upper falls. Answ^r No he never had any fort there but always Lived at Egunk Save one year he Lived over on the West Side Quinibaug River because he was afraid of the Narraganset Indians and Uncas bid him Live there but did not give it to him:

Q Whither the Quinibaug Indians were Hyams' his men and were subject to him:

Answ^r No they were not their Sachem were at Shawtucket

Q From whence Hyams Came;

Answ^r from Narragansett upon Occassion of a fight or Quarrel and Came to the Moheag Sachem and asked him where he should Live and that he had Leave from him to Live at Egunk."

¹ State Library, Hartford, Conn. "Indians," Vol. 1, Document 54, pp. 5 and 6.

Journal of Abraham Mason.

June the 6, 1798	To sharp a plow shear	0- 0-8
November the 2, 1805	John Keith acompt	
	To twenty six nals	0- 0-6
	To iron rod made 8 pounds	0- 8-0
	To one pare of hinges	0- 2-0
	To set three shews	0- 1-6
	To nals	0- 1-0
	To two pare of hinges	0- 6-0
	To mending iron bar	0- 1-0
	To making thirty nals	0- 0-9
December the 11	to set four shews	0- 2-0
January the 18, 1806	to mending a slay tong	0- 1-6
February the 6	to one ox yoke staple & ring	0- 9-0
May 2	to sharp a plow shear	0- 1-0
November the 1	to sharp a shear	0- 1-0
January the 2, 1807	to two lode of wood	0- 3-0
May the 28, 1813	Doctor Burden acompt	
	to shewing hors	0- 4-6
May the 27, 1813	Nathaniel Carat acompt	
	to shewing oxon	0- 3-0
1813, May the 2	Comfort Davenport acompt	
	to one Broad hoe	0- 6-0
1817, May the 26	Martin White acompt	
	to eighty bushels of cols	0-18-0
	to six pounds of codfish	0- 2-3
January the 8, 1814	to making four chans	0-14-0
October the 8	Joseph Benson acompt	
	to Docking colt	0- 1-6
December the 14, 1815	Joseph Benson	
	cradet for three turkey	0-12-0
September the 8	Elijah Whitman acompt	
	to half Bushel salt	0- 2-6
	to half pound tea	0- 2-0
	to four pounds of sugar	0- 3-0
January the 18, 1830	John Robens	
	to one barrel of cyder	0- 9-0
August the 15, 1816	John Keith acompt	
	to carten sadletrees to Boston	0- 6-0
July the 13, 1824	Eben Craggan acompt	
	to twenty pounds makrale	0- 4-9
July the 10, 1800	Otes prat acompt	
	to half hog head of lime	0- 9-0
January the 3, 1805	hezekiah Cots acompt	
	to one Boccher nife	0- 1-0
	to one ox	0- 9-0
May the 25, 1807	Otes prat acompt	
	to making a nife	0- 1-0
October the 2	to one gallon melases	0- 4-0
1817, August the 11	William Bates acompt	
	to two day moen in your meadow	0-12-0
1807, February the 6	Elias Joy	
	eight pounds pork	0- 6-0
1806, April the 9	Jacob Cutler	
	to nine pounds veal	0- 3-0
1807, May the 9	to one shote	1- 4-0
	to one cord wood	0- 7-0

FORM OF LEGACY

“I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island
Historical Society the sum of.....
dollars.”